

LABOR CLARION

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No. 36

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS

Fifty-first Annual Convention to Be Memorable One

Meeting in Vancouver, B. C., on Monday last, the American Federation of Labor opened its fifty-first annual convention with the usual preliminaries and immediately settled down to business.

In his opening address, and speaking extemporaneously, President William Green outlined labor's new declaration of the sanctity of the right to work and said immediate steps must be taken by leaders of industry to correct inequalities of income among workers and employers.

"The great army of the unemployed stands as a menace to the existing order," President Green told the delegates. "No urge is as powerful as the hunger instinct. It cannot be controlled by social laws."

Available work must be divided up among all the men and women of the nation, Green said. Labor must share the profits of industrial efficiency.

"The wage standard must be built up," he said. "The earnings of industry are most inequitably distributed. Instead of corporations declaring 40 per cent dividends to stockholders they should divide the profits with the workers who have earned it."

Problems to Be Considered

The report of the executive council which was laid before the convention discussed work for the idle, jobless insurance, the recent wage cuts, the five-day week, suggested government control of the coal industry, an emergency unemployment program, abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, the attitude of bankers in demanding wage reductions and the employment service of the United States Department of Labor.

Work or Jobless Insurance

"Work must be supplied to all who are willing and able to work. Managers and owners of industry must meet this social obligation and discharge this responsibility," says the report, and continues:

"Workingmen have arrived at the point where they are firmly of the belief that they are as much entitled to work security, to enjoy the opportunity to work, as the owners of capital are to returns from their investments. Labor demands that these principles be recognized and accepted by the employers of labor.

"Obviously, the owners and management of industry must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation.

"It must be work or unemployment insurance. "Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief.

"If compulsory unemployment insurance is fastened upon our industrial, political and economic life it will be because industrial ownership and management have failed to provide and preserve work opportunities for working men and women."

Government Control of Coal Industry

Federal legislation classifying coal as a public utility and creating a Federal Coal Commission to regulate the industry on the basis of its interstate characteristics is recommended by the Executive Council.

A bill embodying this principle prepared by the

United Mine Workers of America is indorsed by the Council.

"The whole scheme of the bill," the Council says, "is to end ruthless, cut-throat competition, the wasting of our natural resources, and the wanton depletion of our special purpose coal, which, when exhausted by unnecessary and unwarranted use, for steam power production, will seriously cripple our future by-products, steel, foundry, dye and various other manufacturing enterprises.

"The Executive Council expresses its great disappointment over the failure of the President of the United States to call a conference of representative miners and operators for the purpose of giving national consideration to the economic, social and industrial problems which affect the bituminous coal industry."

Emergency Unemployment Program

The Executive Council predicts an army of at least 7,000,000 unemployed persons this winter. To meet this crisis the Council recommends the following emergency employment program:

Maintain wages, shorten work hours, assure employment to minimum work forces, each employer to take on additional workers, create work through public building, strengthen employment agencies, keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women, preference for workers with dependents, financial relief from public and private funds.

In urging employers to assure employment to minimum work forces from November to April, the Council declares that if all employers would do this "some 20,000,000 wage earners could plan their purchases ahead with confidence for six months." The Council estimates that "the increased spending resulting from employment assurance, if all employers co-operated, would amount to well over one billion dollars. This is enough to make a decided impression on the trend of industrial production."

On the question of young workers the Council urges that "every effort be made to keep boys and girls in their teens in school. Not only will their efforts to secure work take jobs from older men and women, but they will find it exceedingly difficult to get work. They will risk wasting their time in demoralizing idleness, where it might be spent in increasing their ability for future work."

The Council believes that during the unemployment emergency jobs should preferably be given to workers with dependents to maintain.

The Council expresses its belief that during the unemployment crisis limitations should be placed on the employment of married women.

Abolition of Labor Injunctions

The slavery imposed on workers by injunctions in labor disputes is severely arraigned by the Executive Council and legislation demanded to take from judges the power they now exercise to use injunctions to deprive workers of their constitutional rights and trade unions of their proper functioning power. The report says:

"Labor in seeking equal opportunities to unite, freely and fully accorded to all other citizens and groups of citizens, is not asking for special privileges. Indeed, under present legislation and reported decisions wage earners are in a subservient position, and no democracy can long survive that

will not accord its wage earners equal rights and equal opportunities with all other citizens."

To remedy this intolerable situation the Executive Council has had prepared an anti-injunction bill to be introduced into the coming session of Congress, which meets in December, and urges the organized labor movement to use all its influence to secure the prompt enactment of the bill into law.

Bankers and Wage Reductions

The action of bankers in demanding wage reductions to parallel price declines is emphatically condemned by the Executive Council. "Bankers have argued that the decline in the costs of living meant that a wage cut would not lower standards of living," the report says. "Their understanding of the situation was based upon a fundamental hypothesis that labor should be kept within certain definite limits that would keep it always dependent—a modern version of the master and servant philosophy that has curbed labor's efforts and ambitions for progress.

"Labor believes that it has a right to something more than its present share in returns on the output of industries—that it is a partner in production and should have status accordingly.

"Labor also points to the fact that wages constitute a very large portion of the buying power upon which retail sales depend to form a market for our products.

"Wages are not just the price of labor in the market governed by the law of supply and demand. They are advance credit paid in advance of the product which the worker helped to create. Higher wages are necessary to maintain an economic machine geared to high production."

United States Employment Service

Commending the employment service established by the last Congress, the Executive Council says:

"We urge national and international unions, State Federations of Labor and city central bodies to avail themselves of every opportunity presented by the national Employment Service to secure work for the unemployed, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United States employment service system and with the state employment agencies created by this national employment organization under the direction of the Department of Labor."

San Francisco's Delegates

At Tuesday's session of the convention Edward McLaughlin, delegate from the California State Federation of Labor, introduced a proposition that "any congressional measure granting independence (to the Philippines) now, or hereafter, must contain a clause for the immediate exclusion of Filipino laborers."

John A. O'Connell, delegate from the San Francisco Labor Council, proposed a resolution indorsing the Asiatic exclusion law and proposing that it should be extended to include Filipinos.

McLaughlin also proposed a resolution urging that Mexico be placed under the quota system of immigration as applied to European countries.

McLaughlin's proposition referring to the Filipinos was indorsed by the recent California State Federation of Labor convention, and that introduced by John O'Connell was indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council.

COLORADO UNION-MINED COAL BOOSTED

Editor, Labor Clarion:

Referring to your editorial in the issue of the 18th, captioned "A Dangerous Precedent," may we call your attention to the situation which prompted the union miners to take the action deferring payment of one-half of their net wages in order to assist their employer, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company?

In the first place it must be understood that the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, with its six producing mines, is the only company in Colorado under union contract; that five of their mines in the northern field are surrounded by sixteen operating companies which are strictly anti-union and have endeavored from the inception of the contract three years ago to break the union company through drastic wage cuts and a price war which made coal in this field the cheapest in twenty years—hoping through these practices to break the company that has paid a basic day scale of \$7 and is paying its miners for all classes of work done in and around the mines.

In the second place, the financial interests of Denver have refused to make the ordinary loans to the company that are accorded the non-union operators. Organized labor believes this is a part of the conspiracy to break the union company.

In view of this situation the organized miners voluntarily offered to supply a loan, but the average person, recognizing this unusual procedure on the part of organized workers, finds it difficult to explain until the facts are known.

It is interesting to note that under the co-operative working of this company and its organized miners, for the first time the miners are given the confidence which they deserve. Frequent conferences are held between the officials and the men.

Controversies and grievances are taken up, of course, through the machinery provided in the contract, but these conferences deal with markets and finance, so that the men themselves know what happens to the coal after it is hoisted and the problems that confront management. Out of this understanding, heretofore withheld from employees, have come the most remarkable developments.

It must be understood, also, when Miss Josephine Roche inherited the properties of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company she also inherited a bonded indebtedness of three million dollars, a considerable portion of which had been spent for mine guards, electrified wire fences, machine guns and ammunition.

All these instruments of warfare have been done away with. The miners know all this and that freedom has come under the union contract. They know, also, if the union contract is destroyed through unfair competition they will be working, as those in the non-union mines of Colorado are doing today, for no more than what their deferred wage loan amounts to and that all of their splendid working conditions will be swept away.

Organized labor in Denver, under this central coal committee, has seventy-five local union coal committees working to encourage the purchase of this union-mined coal; the organized miners themselves have a central coal committee, with local union coal committees in each of the six mines, and they are doing a real job of selling in the smaller communities adjacent to the mines. The Farmers' Union of Colorado has set up a central business agency and their president is in the field every day working with the co-operative business enterprises in the marketing of union-mined coal among the farmers; Fort Collins Allied Labor

Union has organized a central coal committee, with local union coal committees in that city; church organizations are taking the matter seriously and are issuing bulletins to encourage their people to recognize this attempt at industrial justice in the face of the black history of coal mining in this state—and with all this recognition of the importance of the program you can readily see that the organized miners are a vital part in it and they seem sure of what they are doing.

It will interest you to know the combined efforts of these groups, despite unusually warm weather for this section at this time of the year, have made it necessary to put on a night shift at one of the mines and that orders are from fifteen to forty cars behind the capacity of the mine. As cooler weather approaches the other mines will swing into line.

For the period of this union contract non-union operators have prevented organization of their men, but this business promotion program is believed to offer an indirect approach to organization of the entire field. Anti-unionist operators have well learned the technique of fighting miners when they are on strike—Ludlow and Columbine attest to that—but they are disturbed that markets will be swept away from them under the union labor-management co-operative program in which we are engaged.

We hope the trades unionists of your city may be made fully acquainted with the situation here, and along with their general demand for union-mined coal they will include "Baldwin" grade mined by Miss Roche's company.

Fraternally yours,

ORGANIZED LABOR'S CENTRAL
COAL COMMITTEE,

By S. O. Stevic, Director.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 29, 1931.

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Pension Fund.....(Value over \$745,000.00)

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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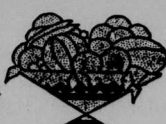
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THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BY WALTER G. MATHEWSON, STATE DIRECTOR

As is well known, the primary function of a free employment service is to act as a clearing house for labor, to provide a place where an employer needing help and a man or woman looking for work can be brought together without the payment of a fee by either. To do this, no service can be considered successful unless it takes into consideration not alone the supply and demand of labor in one city or one state but the supply and demand for labor in all cities and all states.

There exist in California at the present time over one hundred non-fee charging employment offices. Some are conducted directly by the United States Employment Service; some are conducted by the State of California, through the Division of State Free Employment Offices; some by county officials; some by city officials, and others by civic and fraternal organizations. What is true in this regard in our state is also true in many other states.

Realizing that greater co-operation between all non-fee charging agencies should be maintained and that possibilities existed for a public employment service, which would be interstate and nation-wide, Hon. William N. Doak, secretary of labor, reorganized the United States Employment Service, which is a branch of the Department of Labor, in April of this year. He appointed as his assistant and supervising director of the service, John R. Alpine, who for many years was the international president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, and who has devoted his life to the interests of labor and humanitarian work. He also appointed a state director in each state and the District of Columbia. These state directors were also chosen because of the years they had devoted to the problems confronting the men and women of labor and because of their personal fitness for the work they would be called upon to perform. Entering upon their duties but a few months ago, they have, under the instructions and guidance of the supervising director, already brought into co-operative relationship many of the existing non-fee charging employment offices, through which there has come an exchange of helpful information concerning available opportunities for employment. The ranking officer in each of forty-seven non-fee charging offices in California has been appointed a special agent of the United States Employment Service, which makes his office a part of the nationwide employment system and extends to it the franking privilege of the United States government. In addition to the forty-seven already co-operating, there are now pending the applications of fifty-three additional non-fee charging offices in California desiring this same privilege.

While the depression is on and the demand for labor is scarce, it is not easy for those unacquainted with this work to realize the full benefit of co-ordinating the activities of all non-fee charging agencies; however, an example of filling a large order for help may serve to demonstrate the feasibility of this form of organization. An order for four thousand cotton pickers for work in the San Joaquin Valley was given the farm labor branch of the United States Employment Service. The pickers not being available in the immediate vicinity, the recruiting of these workers from various parts of the state became necessary. Without delay there was at once brought into use the assistance of all co-operating offices and the order was filled in one week's time. A neighboring state has a similar order to be filled as soon as local labor in that state is absorbed, and this, too, will receive the attention of all co-operating agencies of this as well as other states, if need be.

The United States Employment Service also conducts a specialized service known as the veterans' service, the purpose of which is to secure employment opportunities for veterans. At this time every effort is being made to place in gainful employment the disabled veterans throughout the United States and all co-operating agencies are also assisting in this work.

In conjunction with this service there is also maintained a system of exchange information regarding labor conditions throughout the various states. This information is being gathered monthly by the state directors and edited at Washington, D. C., and issued in bulletin form for the use of the public.

The fullest support and co-operation has been given me in this work by Governor James Rolph, Jr., Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations; William A. Granfield, chief of the Division of State Free Employment Offices, and his assistants, as well as all city and county officials throughout the state, and there remains no doubt as to its success.

MILLIONS IN BENEFITS

Over thirty-six million dollars was paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1930, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the Federation. The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefit follow:

Sick	\$ 3,649,703.15
Death	18,527,095.00
Unemployment	3,311,279.50
Old age	5,910,995.41
Disability	3,234,066.93
Miscellaneous	2,064,839.57

Total.....\$36,697,979.56

In 1928 the total benefits amounted to \$32,818,924.54, and in 1929 reached \$32,242,444.40.

"It is interesting to note," the Council states, "that the expenditure of over \$36,000,000 for 1930 in all forms of benefits represents an average payment of over \$100,000 per day through the year. These figures present a striking example of the manner in which our trade union movement is meeting the needs and necessities of its members."

Buy union-made goods. Employ union men.

COSTLY STRIKE BREAKING

The Standard Oil Company of New York, the American Can Company and a few other anti-union corporations paid Peter De Vito, notorious strikebreaker, \$503,000 to break strikes of their employees during five weeks in 1929, according to data revealed by officials of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, who had De Vito indicted for failure to file a proper income tax covering his 1929 income, says a New York dispatch.

It is understood that the Standard Oil Company paid him approximately \$250,000. Company officials refused to deny or affirm the charge.

According to statements by members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, De Vito employed thugs to help him break strikes and shared his profits with Brooklyn politicians, who, the union men alleged, provided police protection for him.

Police said De Vito claimed he has between 3000 and 4000 men ready to work for him as strikebreakers and that he could mobilize 700 delivery trucks on short notice.

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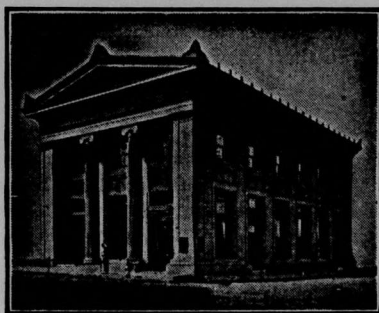
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CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931

UNION LABEL PUBLICITY

At every gathering of union members, whether at national or international conventions, meetings of State Federations, Central Labor Councils or subordinate unions, the subject of patronizing union-made products and recognition of the union labels, buttons and shop cards is given prominence. This is as it should be. The subject can not be brought to the attention of the membership too frequently.

But it may be assumed that those who listen to this propaganda are not the ones whom it is most necessary to reach. It is hardly likely that men who regularly attend the meetings of their unions and the various central bodies are in need of being told that it is to their interest, to the interest of their crafts, and to the interest of organized labor in general that they patronize union establishments and purchase union-made commodities. It would not be consistent, for instance, for a printer to be urging the use of the union label of his craft while wearing clothing that is the product of the sweatshop or of prison labor, or using tobacco products sent out by non-union establishments. It is not likely that a building trades craftsman would appear on a construction job clad in working clothes which conspicuously bore the mark of a non-union firm—not if he were a regular attendant at union meetings and of meetings of the Labor Council. It is not to such as these that the message of the label booster should be confined.

There are many thousands of union members in the city of San Francisco and adjacent territory who, because of the distance of their domiciles from the Labor Temple, or for other reasons, do not often attend meetings of their unions. Lack of attendance may also be due to indifference, or the willingness to "let George do it." These may be reached, and are reached, through the columns of their official organ, the Labor Clarion.

Some of the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council have recognized this fact, and for many years the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Machinists' Union have called the attention of organized labor in San Francisco to the labels of their crafts, until they have become familiar to all. Other crafts have used this medium spasmodically. There is no better means of reaching the union men and women of this region than through the columns of the Labor Clarion.

It is suggested to those unions that are engaged in or are contemplating union label campaigns that they make use of this means of reaching all members of organized labor, and not merely the faithful few who regularly attend the meetings of their unions and the Council.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The fifty-first convention of the American Federation of Labor was assembled in Vancouver, B. C., this week in what is expected to be one of the most momentous gatherings in its history. Confronted with the greatest industrial depression in the history of the nation, labor is looking to its leaders to suggest some constructive plan by which to meet the crisis which, after two years of chaos, seems to be no nearer its conclusion than it was two years ago. That capitalists, statesmen and politicians also have their eyes turned toward Vancouver is indicated in the reports of the daily press.

Out of the discussions that have preceded the convention there have come many suggestions looking to improvement of industrial conditions. Whether any of these will stand the acid test of practical application remains to be determined. There is little evidence to evoke optimism that the deliberations in the little Canadian city will do more than clear the atmosphere and center the thought of the delegates on some definite plans which they can put before the nation and suggest for adoption.

One thing is certain. There must be some general plan of unemployment relief. "Employment is the cure for unemployment" has become a platitude in the discussions centering around this question. Employment is still on the down grade and apparently there is little relief in sight in this direction, in spite of the public works programs of federal state and city governments. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor have expressed opposition to what has erroneously been termed the "dole," but which in reality is insurance against unemployment. They have somewhat reluctantly stated that this plan of relief must be resorted to in the absence of a general plan of employment. If, as has been predicted, the coming winter is to witness the spectacle of more than seven million unemployed, there is no other plan comprehensive enough to cover the situation. The country must look to the federal government to put into effect such a relief measure, and to do so quickly. No other agency is equal to the task.

The convention will have other important problems to solve dealing with the solidarity of labor and dissension within its ranks. Questions of jurisdiction between constituent unions will occupy its attention and will arouse heated debate. The history of the Federation shows that it has always been able to adjust these differences, and the present convention is likely to be no exception.

The American Federation enters its second half century of usefulness to labor stronger than ever before in its history, not necessarily in numbers, but in the respect and confidence of organized labor and in the attitude of the general public toward its ideals and activities.

COST OF DEPRESSION TO WORKERS

Recent wage reductions have begun to tighten the strangling grip on thousands of retail counters, the first step in the process of back-firing clear to the heart of production, speeding up the turn of the vicious circle out of which depression is made. The terrific strength of this strangling grip is revealed by International Labor News Service in a study of Bureau of Labor statistics on the cost of the depression to date.

It is shown that, prior to the sweeping wage cut in steel, the buying power of the 14,000,000 workers normally employed in manufacturing industry had dropped \$4,454,000,000 from 1929, a drop of 39 per cent of 1929 total wages, the combined cost of unemployment, part time and wage reductions.

That is the amount of money taken away from the merchants of the nation, through chiselling away the earnings of workers. This astounding fact is perhaps the most dramatic lesson yet brought forth of the extent to which merchant well-being depends upon worker well-being. Because of unemployment and wage reductions, the

merchants of America—the butchers, grocers, clothing dealers, landlords, etc.—have had their sales cut four and a half billion dollars a year, without taking into account the further effect of the wage cuts just put into effect by steel and surrounding industries.

The buying power of 14,000,000 manufacturing workers and their families suffered a progressive decline since the middle of 1929, as shown by the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are in the form of index numbers, indicating the (1) total manufacturing industry employees, (2) total of payrolls, and another index showing the cost of living.

Comparing June, 1929, and June, 1930, it is evident that there was a decline of 39 per cent in the total payment of wages, and a net displacement of workers amounting to only 26.9 per cent. It is clear from this that the reduction of wage rates was not as great as the displacement of labor, but amounted to a differential of approximately 12.1 per cent, in the actual reduction of wage rates, in that period.

This seems to indicate that the effort to prevent the cutting of wages has had an effect—a very considerable effect, in fact.

But in considering the reduction of buying power, there are the two classes to be considered: (1) those completely displaced, which was accomplished by part time unemployment to some extent but which represented total loss of buying power for that unemployed period; and (2) those who remained at work, but received the relatively lower wage rate as shown by the index. Those who were unemployed lost all their previous buying power, so far as income was concerned. The others had on the average a reduced buying power of about 12.1 per cent less.

Another factor to be considered is the decrease in the cost of living or the increase in the purchasing power of the dollar. Taking the index of the cost of living, based upon the family budget as determined by the Bureau of Statistics, it is clear that there had been a reduction in the average cost of living of 170.2 in June, 1929, to 150.3 in June, 1931, or 19.9 points, which is approximately 11.7 per cent reduction in the cost of living during that period.

An apparent loss in wage rate of 12.1 per cent, on the part of the workers still employed, with a reduction in the cost of living of only 11.7 per cent, does not justify the claim of the wage cutters that there has been such a cheapening in the cost of living as to justify the wage cuts that are being forced on the workers, as a matter of fact.

The total wages paid in 1929 amounted to \$11,421,000,000, as shown by the census of manufactures figure given for the averages of such data. The net displacement of workers amounting to 26.9 per cent would reduce the number of workers by 2,353,000 in manufacturing only. The total reduction in wages paid would be 39 per cent of the 1929 total, or \$4,454,000,000.

The Labor Clarion takes pleasure in printing the letter of "Organized Labor's Central Coal Committee" of Denver in this week's issue. Without modifying the sentiments expressed in the editorial referred to, the efforts of the Colorado trade unionists to assist in the rehabilitation of the mining company which has dealt justly with its employees and labor in general are to be highly commended. The struggle of Miss Josephine Roche of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company to maintain union wages and conditions in an atmosphere of anti-unionism has commanded the respect and admiration of the country. She should win success, and undoubtedly will, with such energetic and sympathetic co-operation. Meanwhile members of organized labor in San Francisco can assist their Colorado and Wyoming brethren by purchasing union-mined coal.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

The ghost of bimetalism, supposed to have been laid in 1896, has been invoked by Governor Charles W. Bryan, brother of the famous Commoner. "My brother was correct beyond peradventure when he urged the use of both gold and silver as basic money," he said. America, clinging to the gold standard, he said, is at a disadvantage in trade with the silver standard countries of India, China and Mexico.

* * * *

Much twaddle has been printed regarding the purchasing power of the 1931 dollar compared to that of a few years ago. A correspondent of a local newspaper boldly spoke of the present dollar being worth \$1.41, and a recent erroneous statement of the Associated Press that the National Industrial Conference Board had placed the present purchasing power of the dollar at \$1.64 as compared with 1923 "got by" many editors. It is now announced that the board's statistics show that commodities which in 1923 cost \$1.64 can now be purchased for a dollar. Which of course doesn't mean much to those without the dollar.

* * * *

The merging into four groups of Eastern railroads under the control of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate is announced, and is expected to be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That this is possible is a revelation to many who remember the anti-trust legislation, the restraint of trade measure and other efforts to prevent gigantic consolidations of capital a few years ago. It reflects the changing sentiment dictated by modern economic thought.

* * * *

Speaking of Gerald Swope's plan for the reorganization of business by control of industry, the Philadelphia "Inquirer" says that "any plan along these lines would be a body blow to communism and would rob socialism of half its arguments." Evidently the "Inquirer" doesn't know its radicals.

* * * *

The stock market is a queer institution. The mere announcement that President Hoover had summoned political leaders to the White House for a conference, following a secret meeting with bankers in New York, was sufficient to start a flurry which boosted prices all the way from five to fifteen points on the New York exchange.

* * * *

When President William Green of the American Federation of Labor recently urged that the employee should have "ownership of his job" the industrial world was somewhat nonplussed. However, as in the contemplation of other new ideas, it may be found to be not so revolutionary as it sounds. In another column of the Labor Clarion will be found the declaration of a large employer of labor to the effect that "we recognize that a man owns his job," and it is likely to open up a new field for discussion.

* * * *

The United States Chamber of Commerce would be expected, from past performances, to be the last organization in the world to look to for sympathy with the ideals of trade unionism. Yet in a report submitted to its governing body in session at Washington and adopted it noted "an approach to unanimity of opinion that right wages and the sustained high purchasing power of the great mass of our working people are essential to our economic well-being." It also submitted to its membership for a vote a proposal to create an economic council to foster continuity of work and jobs. Wouldn't it be strange if the future should find

chambers of commerce and trade unions working together for a common purpose?

* * * *

An apostolic letter to the priests of the world has been issued by Pope Pius XI, in which he terms the financial crisis "the new plague which menaces humanity." He characterizes the race of the nations for superiority in armaments as "one of the most important factors in this extraordinary crisis." He urges the priests of the church to "give all they can to relieve those in need, and if they need more they must get it from their superiors." He advocated a "crusade of charity and succor for the world's unemployed."

* * * *

Senator Dan C. Murphy attended his first meeting of the California State Board of Education at Riverside last Saturday. He was assigned to the committee places made vacant by the retirement of his predecessor, the most important of which was the chairmanship of the committee on text books. The board is confronted by the task of finding positions for 3500 unemployed teachers.

'GENE DONOVAN'S APPEAL

Eugene Donovan, for many years an active and militant member of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and now editor and manager of the Culver City "Citizen," devotes most of the editorial page of his issue of October 2 to "An Open Letter to Governor James Rolph, Jr." The subject is the Mooney-Billings case. After reviewing the main facts from the time of the tragedy of 1916 down to the present time and going into many details not generally known or lost sight of in the flood of matter published on the subject, the editorial concludes:

"Dear Governor, we ask you to consider these things. Weigh them in the balance, with all the weight of competent public opinion that has been asked for the pardon of these men, after fifteen years in jail, for a crime that is rendered more horrible by the idea that they have suffered, unjustly, as its perpetrators. It was the pleasure of this paper to support you in your campaign. It has been our pleasure, since your election, to watch the energy with which you undertake the social and routine work of your office. We believe that this state has never had a man of more outstanding popularity as her governor than you. But we wait with interest for evidence of the attention that you must, sooner or later, give to the Mooney case.

"In this issue, Governor Rolph, more than in any other problem of your administration, will you give evidence of the true quality of your governorship, in the belief of many people."

CATHOLIC ARTISTS' CONCERT

Distinguished stars of the opera, concert, stage, screen and musical circles will take part in the Catholic Artists' concert, to be given under the auspices of Loyola Council No. 2615, Knights of Columbus, Thursday evening, October 22, in Dreamland Auditorium, Steiner and Post streets. The recital is expected to be the first of a series of annual functions, intended to encourage the development of Catholic artists; and some of the best known vocalists and musicians of the West are listed among those to take part in the program.

NO WAGE CUT FOR BUTCHERS

The San Francisco Butchers' Board of Trade has voted to maintain the 1930-1931 wage scale for all persons employed in the meat industry. The decision affects more than 5000 workers and their families. In a resolution adopted by the executive committee the board said: "Reducing wages now is a shortsighted policy that will prolong the depression." The committee included Peter Bercut, chairman; A. L. Shapro, R. N. Weiss, W. J. Roberts, Ray Cassentini, Ray Luce, C. E. Schmidt, James Allan Jr., and M. W. Hahn.

THE CHERRY TREE

There will be more cynics this winter, as well as more hungry men and women, because hungry men and women are likely to grow cynical.

A valued correspondent writes commenting upon the decision of the Presbyterians not to ask the President to set aside a day for prayer to end depression. This correspondent recalls the remark of one hungry man to a minister, "You can't fry a prayer."

The same correspondent recalls that the rector of a wealthy New York parish has written a prayer to be printed and widely distributed—a prayer for relief from unemployment. It is described as a well-worded, pleasant and genteel supplication. Within voice range of the spot where it was written, this correspondent says, a dozen men have killed themselves in despair over bankruptcy, while within the shadow of the church each cold winter's day brings "the dolorous shuffle of ill-shod feet in the lock-step of that tragic commentary of this civilization—the breadline."

* * *

There will be more cynics this winter. They will think of their hunger and of the golden hoards of "surplus" wheat and corn—of the great dividends and of the growing death rate of babies.

Perhaps it is one of the hopeful things about the human race that it pokes fun at those who serve as the spokesmen for charity, and it does so even in the most pious places. Basically this is not out of disrespect for piety, but out of a deep hatred for charity.

About the only way in which an originally normal person can be made to like charity is to force him to accept charity until he has become debased by its baleful influence, until he has lost hope of self-respect, until normal ambition has been killed by continuous denial.

* * *

The dole has given Englishmen a chance to know how long it takes to knock the pride out of men—to get them to like charity and to hate the effort of self-support.

Ambition dies hard enough in most, and so for a majority the process is long. But for a large minority the process is not long. "What's the use?" is the broken lament of some. With others the tide of resentment comes to rule.

The only persons really happy about growing misery are the revolutionists.

And the fires of revolution are fed by the growing despair and cynicism of multitudes.

Perhaps out of this depression great gain will come. Certainly, taking the present as a gauge, any return of normal conditions would find wage earners better off than in 1929, because up to this time the great employers have not been able to force labor into a state of absolute deflation.

* * *

But the greater gain will be in an aroused social conscience. That is something more permanent than dollars, more permanent than scales, more permanent than the recurring cycles.

The proposal of Gerald Swope, one-legged though it is, faulty though it is, contains an admission of responsibility that could have come from no magnate of a decade ago.

We face a winter of tragedy. But the future may be brightened somewhat by the thought that, even though cynicism gains this winter, the knowledge of fundamental weaknesses in our social system grows and with a sense of responsibility develops. Unless our structure goes to pieces under this strain it will emerge, by all today's signs, a better and a sounder structure. But the emerging had better not be too long delayed.

"So you use three pairs of glasses, professor?" "Yes, one pair for long sight, one pair for short sight and the third to look for the other two."—Troy "Times."

"OWNERSHIP" OF JOBS

The Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., has adopted the five-day week for its four Wisconsin mills, and through its president, George Mead, has enunciated a labor policy so enlightened that it may well serve as a model for other employers who are blindly groping for a remedy for the depression, says a correspondent of "Labor."

"We recognize that a man owns his job," declared President Mead, "and may not be discharged from it ruthlessly because there no longer is work enough to keep all employees on full time. Can we go as far as to say that the stockholders of a company own the men and can hire and fire them arbitrarily? There is some ownership on the part of labor."

"The available work must be distributed. This must be done without cutting the hourly wage. We must retain a market instead of cutting the hourly wage and sinking in deeper and deeper. It is simply a matter of taking up slack. I think if things were divided justly all the slack would be taken up."

Employs Union Workers

President Mead practices what he preaches and is widely known for his advanced ideas on the relationship of employer and employees. His 1100 workers belong to American Federation of Labor unions and the respective organizations have signed agreements with his company.

If all employers would follow the example of the Consolidated company, Mead declared, there would be no unemployment problem.

He holds that labor is being punished for something for which it is not to blame, and added:

"We have established the five-day week, and it is likely to prove permanent. People like leisure. They like holidays. Labor is a blessing—enough of it—but why work 24 hours if you can work less? Now that we have the machines to produce more than we need, hasn't the time come for more leisure?"

Wage Cuts Will Not Cure Depression

President Mead has no patience with those who urge pay cuts as a depression cure.

"People have got to have decent wages—not merely a living wage, a decent one," he said. "It pays capital to pay men high and give them time to use the money."

"Labor is not a commodity. It is not subject to the same inexorable laws as commodities. It is a potential thing."

"We are not posing as benefactors. The shorter week—distribution of work—is economic sense."

"It seems to me that as this thing works out it will become a habit. It is going to pay us and everybody."

"People aren't going to sleep those two days of the week that they don't work. They are going to want to do things and have things and spend money."

Condemns Laying Off of Men

Equally emphatic is President Mead's opinion of employers who lay off men "because they no longer are needed." Citing the case of a St. Louis concern which adopted this heartless policy, Mead said:

"It is a ruthless thing to do! That company has a fine rating, but if I had anything to say about it I would deprive a company of its rating if it did a thing like that."

That we should do unto others as we would have them do unto us—that we should respect the rights of others as scrupulously as we would have our rights respected—is not a mere counsel of perfection to individuals—but it is the law to which we must conform social institutions and national policy, if we would secure the blessings and abundance of peace.—Henry George.

LONGSHOREMEN WIN

The International Longshoremen's Association won its fight against the drastic wage reductions proposed by officials of the North Atlantic and intercoastal steamship lines as the basis for the renewal of the wages and hours agreement, says an American Federation of Labor New York dispatch.

Under the former agreement the longshoremen were paid 85 cents an hour for regular time and \$1.30 an hour for overtime, with the 44-hour week. The shipping interests insisted on reducing regular time wages to 70 cents an hour and overtime to \$1.05. Officials of the union conceded a reduction of 10 cents an hour for overtime, but retained 85 cents for regular time and kept the 44-hour week.

A member of the steamship wage committee said the companies had been forced into the wage schedule of the new agreement by the action of the United States Shipping Board lines in deciding in advance to renew regular time wage scales for the coming year. He expressed the belief that Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping Board had shown too much favoritism to the longshoremen.

A Friend at Court

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a Washington interview regarding the statement that he had shown favoritism in the wage controversy of the International Longshoremen's Association with the officials of the North Atlantic and intercoastal steamship lines, stated that he was proud of being honorary chairman of the Longshoremen's Association and of having the friendship of thousands of members of the association. He said he was not in favor of any movement to cut the wages of men who are making only \$15 a week and was extremely glad to have aided in bringing about a renewal of the present basic wage rate of 85 cents an hour.

Mr. O'Connor was president of the International Longshoremen's Association from 1908 to 1921. He was appointed vice-president of the U. S. Shipping Board by President Harding, was made chairman of the Board by President Coolidge in 1924, and has held the position up to the present.

CANADIAN LABOR

The forty-seventh annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, meeting last week in Vancouver, B. C., elected Tom Moore president for the fourteenth successive year and P. M. Draper secretary-treasurer for the thirty-second year, both by acclamation.

The congress is more than holding its own against the attacks of a dual national organization, its paid-up membership being 141,137 against 136,887 a year ago and 103,037 five years ago, Secretary Draper reported. Membership decreases in some unions have been more than offset by the splendid increase in the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees from 8838 in 1930 to 12,000 in 1931.

After a vigorous debate the congress decided to strike from its platform a clause favoring "the exclusion of all Asiatics," and in its place approved a clause reading, "the exclusion of all races which cannot properly be assimilated into the national life of Canada." This was in deference to Japanese lumber workers in British Columbia, who were pronounced "good trade unionists."

An attempt was made to commit the congress to the task of organizing a national Labor party, but after a bitter debate the congress reaffirmed its 1923 declaration approving political action by the workers, but holding that the congress should not be involved directly in the organization or support of a political party.

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FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS

The report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Vancouver convention includes the following introduction:

"Our report for this year features an account of the Federations' stewardship after fifty years of service.

"The purpose for which the Federation was organized was to co-ordinate the policy making of trade unions and to promote the organization of workers in trade unions, in order that those human beings employed in the production processes of industry, commerce, and services might be in a position to have opportunities for better living.

"The purpose and activities of the Federation affect directly the lives and opportunities of over 2,500,000 wage earners and their dependents and indirectly progress for 29,500,000 of the citizens of our nation. This large group of citizens, even when not identified with the organized labor movement, very largely follows the leadership of the Federation in work problems, and in emergencies looks to us for counsel.

"Our record for fifty years shows that we have made progress in our efforts to secure recognition of wage earners' rights and in incorporating into public policy principles leading toward acceptance of workers' right to an opportunity to work. We are in the formative period of a new age in which associated activity is the essential method of our various undertakings. In the preceding period, when our primary need was to conquer the resources of our continent, property claims had a priority accorded by social sanction; in this period we are to define the rights and equities of the producers and to advance co-ordinated claims with priorities to none. The spirit of co-ordinated activity is co-ordination—progress with the co-operation of all groups instead of progress against or at the expense of one or more groups; co-operation in economics and management instead of price cutting and disorganization of the market; co-ordinated efforts of all groups instead of specially privileged groups.

"In our report on unemployment and the program we outline for dealing with it we have been guided by basic principles that should underlie balanced progress. We have further shown that these same principles underlie international relations. The method of approaching all these various areas of relationships is the same—voluntary organization to conserve the value of individual initiative and to develop ordered control for groups and associations of groups, and to provide them with the necessary economic and political tools and opportunities.

"We believe constructive progress can be made by facing the momentous problems before our nation with understanding of the changes taking place, guided by principles and not by formulas. The central problem is how to produce goods adequate to supply the needs of all and distribute the income from production equitably among all engaged in its production, so that all shall have the use of the products of industries as the means for a good life in accordance with steadily progressing standards."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since the last report: George Duffy, Painters' Union No. 19; Francis E. Crowhurst, Musicians' Union No. 6; Frank Monez, Stationary Engineers' Union No. 64; B. Blois, Professional Embalmers' Union No. 9049; Samuel Rose, Bookbinders' Union; L. C. Zoph, Typographical Union; W. A. Durker, Waiters' Union No. 30. During September the Waiters' Union lost the following members by death: George Greiner, George Bloomquist and Raymond J. Ring.

STATEMENT

Of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, published weekly at San Francisco, California, for October 1, 1931.

State of California, } s. s.
County of San Francisco }

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chas. A. Derry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and business manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Managing Editor—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

Business Manager—Chas. A. Derry, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual, his name and address; or if owned by more than one individual, the name and address of each should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation, the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, D. P. Haggerty, President, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation, has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHAS. A. DERRY.

(Signature of Editor, Business Manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1931.

CHAS. H. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires March 27, 1933.)

Minister (discussing reasons for church attendance): Some people come to church in order to show their fine clothes. But I'm glad to say that, even a hasty glance at this audience convinces me that you have not come here for any such purpose. —"Garment Worker."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

L. C. (Larry) Zoph, well-known member of San Francisco Union, passed away on Thursday, October 1, after being unconscious for several days with a fractured skull as a result of a fall. Mr. Zoph was for years employed on the "Bulletin" and "News" and more recently at the Abbott-Brady plant. He was a native of Illinois, 50 years of age, and is survived by his widow, Mary A. Zoph; three sons, John L., James E., and Leonard C., and two daughters, Mildred A., and Mrs. W. Schwabe. Funeral services were held on Monday, October 5, from St. Elizabeth's Church and interment was in Holy Cross cemetery.

President Charles P. Howard has been ill in Indianapolis following his return from the I. T. U. convention and will be unable to attend the A. F. of L. convention now in session at Vancouver. Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph was compelled to remain in Chicago on account of the illness of Mrs. Randolph, who underwent an operation there. C. M. Baker was instructed by President Howard to remain in Indianapolis to assist in the office detail, but is expected home within a week or ten days.

Complete indorsements of candidates for the office of first vice-president of the International Typographical Union gave Baker 110, Rouse 77. All other candidates have withdrawn.

George H. Knell, trustee of the Union Printers' Home, has returned to San Francisco after an enjoyable trip through the East which took him first to Colorado Springs to a meeting of the board of trustees and then to Boston to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union.

Harry C. Beach, chairman of the "News" chapel, has returned to his position after an extended vacation trip which took him through the Pacific states into Canada. Mr. Beach has some interesting stories to tell of the side trips taken while in the Pacific Northwest.

Chicago printers, in an effort to help their unemployed members, are considering a four-day week, according to a recent press dispatch. The union unanimously voted at its last meeting that it would be "more equitable and just to divide up the work now being performed by its employed members." The proposition must meet with the approval of the employers, according to the report.

Fred H. Kothe, one of No. 21's delegates to the Boston convention, returned the first of the week after a very pleasant trip which took him through the Southern states to New Orleans and thence by boat to New York. On his return Mr. Kothe stopped in the Middle West to visit relatives.

George Slater, a member of the Typographical Union and secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, called on Ham Pennington in San Francisco en route to the American Federation of Labor convention in Vancouver.

Will J. French, long a member of No. 21, and for many years director of the Industrial Relations Department of California, has been selected as a member of the Impartial Wage Board.

Sacramento Union has voted to extend relief to its unemployed, the proposition being almost identical to the one in vogue in San Francisco. The vote was 119 for to 33 against.

A. L. Solomon returned to Bakersfield after several weeks' stay in the bay region.

Sam Hammer of the San Jose "Mercury-Herald" has been in San Francisco the past few days and is lending his support to the Athletics in the world series.

Harry Hornage, veteran secretary of Stockton union, is home from the Boston convention. With credentials from Senators Johnson and Shortridge

he was presented to President Hoover at the White House, who greeted him with the exclamation, "I am glad to know someone from my home state." Hornage viewed the Liberty bell and the old frigate "Constitution" in Philadelphia, and visited the I. T. U. headquarters and Union Printers' Home.

Members of typographical unions are coming to the fore as officers of state labor organizations throughout the country. Elmer Grant of Little Rock has recently been elected president of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor. M. L. Ritchie of Jackson and H. H. Edminston of Meridian have been elected president and secretary respectively of the Mississippi Federation of Labor.

Secretary Michelson is in receipt of another donation for the unemployment relief fund, the third, for a total of \$50, from a member not engaged at the trade. This member is to be commended for his thoughtfulness and generosity.

Ham Pennington of the "Examiner" is greeting old friends in Los Angeles this week.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The boys who play the baseball pool in the world series are having plenty of excitement. One of the gang held a ticket saying there would be only four runs in the game. This happened to be the score for almost the entire game and the holder of the ticket was getting ready to cash in when another run was scored. Such is life.

It is not often that a chap passes up the chance of kissing a pretty young lady in the composing room. But one of our boys was asked to do the honors the other day, and strange to say, refused. Wished we could have had the chance.

Three machine loads from the composing room and editorial department made up a fishing party last week up around Pittsburg. According to reports, some wonderful catches were made, one fish requiring three of the stalwarts to bring it to shore. One or two of the fish were brought to the office, but they did not look as if it would require much effort to land.

It is getting so the operators can tell the size of the chap who pours the metal for the machines by the size of the pigs of metal. Last week the lad who has been doing the work for some time was taken sick, and another was hired to do the work. This latter is much smaller than the regular worker, hence the difference in the size of the bars.

Last Saturday the War Veterans held their annual get-together. Several of our boys are eligible, so were in attendance. One of them was relieved of his pocketbook and wallet, the latter being returned, minus the cash, from Alameda. Another lad was off sick for the week following, so a good time seems to have been had by all.

It is hoped that the rumors of the closing down of the stock exchanges prove unfounded, as it would mean the laying off of many operators and others on all the papers. So the remedy would seem to be worse than the disease.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Divot diggers, working on the "Shopping News" as a side line, are always pulling some bonehead play to get into the news columns. Paul Bauer, "Jasper" Mead and Charley White make a typical threesome. Bauer and Mead prevailed on White to go out in the fog belt and hit a few and chase 'em. White agreed. But in the rush to get out and get started Bauer forgot his makeup rule, tweezers and line gauge; Mead forgot his pipe and plus-fours. The big boner of the day, however, came when White, all dressed up in golf habiliments, even to a snooty handkerchief in his upper coat pocket, found he couldn't even hit the ball because he'd forgotten the most necessary accessories—golf clubs. Ho, hum!

"Ike" Smith, one of our star apprentices, having spent \$265 in fixing up his old can to resemble

a Jolopy seven, ran upon an agent who would take it in as down payment on a new flivver—or something. Terms were agreed upon. "Ike" spent a few more shekels on his masterpiece and started down to the agency. Two blocks from said agency "Ike" blew a piston, lost a wheel, bent a fender and cracked a windshield. After calling up his agent friend, "Ike" called off the deal. The original allowance was \$12.50. After the slight mishap the agency added \$60 to the original cost of the new bus.

Arthur Linkous, another apprentice, and senior one at that, will soon blossom out as a full-fledged journeyman. Art's persistent quest for knowledge of the printing business, and his practical application of knowledge gleaned from many sources, has put him way ahead of the average young fellow just starting out. We predict a successful future for Art. Here's congratulations!

Ernie Jehly, in his spare moments, emulates the old German brewmaster. Ernie's share of his toil and labor in producing this nectar is usually about one-half of 1 per cent—mainly because Ernie labors while the stars shine—his friends (and mostly relatives) pour it down and drink toasts to their "absent brother." Poor Ernie.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

President Harold I. Christie, delegate to the I. T. U. convention at Boston, returned home last week. His report to the union will be an interesting one. Our delegate is loud in his praises of the courtesies extended him by members of Boston, Chicago and other locals, and for which we extend thanks of the membership.

Chas. A. Pirie, foreman of the "Chronicle," is enjoying a two weeks' vacation at his suburban home at Redwood City. During his absence Charles York, J. E. Cornelson and William D. Williams have officiated as chief skippers of the mailing department.

Secretary-Treasurer A. F. O'Neil, foreman of the "News," has returned from a two weeks' vacation and is again at the helm of the "News" mailing force. Ex-Secretary-Treasurer Edward Hoertkorn, assisted by John Barry, was in charge during his absence.

Harold Taylor of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel left this week for a visit to his old stamping grounds, Seattle.

Louis Kaplan of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel, after a six months' sojourn in Texas, looking the picture of health, has returned to the mailer grind.

Sympathy is extended William Johns in the loss of his wife, who died recently in this city. Mr. Johns accompanied the remains to Montana, where interment took place.

Advices at hand report indorsements for candidates for first vice-president of the I. T. U. as follows: C. M. Baker, 110; Leon Rouse, 77; Mr. Burton, 22. C. M. Baker received indorsement of the following Mailers' Unions: Portland, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Fresno and Oakland. Mailers' Unions indorsing Leon Rouse are: St. Louis, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Seattle and Tacoma.

Have information that the Los Angeles "Express" circulation is on the increase, and as a result the mail room force has been increased, along with a similar increase in the composing room.

MILLIONS FOR RELIEF

Governor Roosevelt of New York has appointed John L. Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, a member of the temporary emergency relief administration to administer the \$20,000,000 unemployment relief fund voted by the legislature at its recent special session, says an American Federation of Labor dispatch.

The other members of the commission are Jesse Isidor Straus, president of R. H. Macy & Co., chairman, and Philip J. Wickser of Buffalo, a banker and identified with civic organizations.

The \$20,000,000 fund is the first organized project by any state to provide unemployment relief. Benefits under the law are limited to persons who have been residents of the state for two years. The statute operates in two ways. It provides relief work for the unemployed and also home relief, which includes shelter, food, clothing, light, and medicine or medical attention.

Applicants for both home relief and work for wages will be subjected to close scrutiny by those in charge of administering the program.

The law contains strict provision against the payment of money for any purpose other than as wages for work supplied to jobless persons.

"Moneys paid to a person in cash," a clause of the law reads, "shall be in the form of day's wages for day's work or hour's wages for hour's work, and the payment to any unemployed person of any part of such money in the form of a dole or any other form than for wages is hereby prohibited."

The unemployment relief measure will be in force from November 1 to June 1, with a possibility that it may be extended if the Legislature should find such extension warranted.

GOOD WORK OF COMMITTEE

The convention committee of the Santa Barbara Central Labor Union, which entertained the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, has made a unique record. The unions of the convention city financed the arrangements

without calling for outside help, and with every item accounted for to the last cent and all convention expenses paid in full a comfortable surplus of \$671.79 will be pro-rated back to the seventeen locals that contributed to the convention fund.

Your old heater worth \$2.50 when turned in on a new Electric Heater



ELECTRIC heat for chilly mornings and cold evenings is practical and economical. There are many makes of good electric heaters that HEAT. You need one around the house for dressing, bathing or when you come home cold.

There are two types of portable electric heaters: Those that heat and circulate the air and those that give a beam of heat where you want it. Your dealer has both types.

Our low electric rates make portable electric heating economical.

More than 54,000 in use

Trade in Your Old Heater

We will take an old portable heater—oil, coal, wood, or electric—and give you \$2.50 for it. You are to apply the \$2.50 toward the purchase of a new Wesix Cent-a-Watt electric heater. That means you get the \$12.50 Cent-a-Watt for \$10 on terms.

The Cent-a-Watt is made to heat the air in small rooms. It is well made, of attractive design, and finished in aluminum. To obtain heat you simply plug it into any baseboard outlet. The heater is designed upon the same principle as its successful big brothers which heat entire schools, apartment houses, churches and homes.

Now while this offer is still open, pencil your name and address on the coupon below and mail it to our local office. Orders may then come and go by the hundreds, but you will be sure of your heater immediately.

Remember, this is not a sale. But it is an offer that people snap up quickly. Each of the first 3,860 P. G. and E. customers who turn in an old heater will get a new heater for \$10. The \$10 is payable in easy, never-missed payments of \$1 a month. Just let us send you a heater. Price of Cent-a-Watt where old heater is NOT turned in, \$12.50.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
(Mail to local office.)

Gentlemen: Please send me a new Wesix Cent-a-Watt electric heater. I have an old portable heater which you are to accept for the first payment of \$2.50. You may then bill me \$1 a month for 10 months.

Name

Street

City

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

107-1031 18NB 2-5750

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of October 2

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Dixon.

Roll Call of Officers—President Haggerty and Secretary O'Connell were excused. All other officers were present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Ornamental Plasterers No. 460, copy of letter sent to Paul Scharrenberg; read and filed. From the Community Chest, thanking the Council for assistance in supplying it with a resolution of indorsement.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the problem of unemployment relief.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the David Scannell Club, check for \$5.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Business very dull; withdrew label from Kaufman & Goodman; requested members of labor unions to demand the union label when purchasing uniforms. Culinary Workers—Negotiating with dairy lunches relative to wages. Ornamental Plasterers—Have no connection or dealings with Industrial Association wage board. Street Carmen—Will hold a family reunion in the Labor Temple auditorium next Thursday evening; all are invited. Delegate Mooney—Reported on the Tom Mooney meeting held at California Hall; mass meeting will be held on October 11; radio hookup arranged for to report meeting. Electrical Workers No. 151—Reported they would appreciate assistance in combating recall election of councilmen in Alameda.

Special Committee—Report of committee for the modification of the Volstead act was read and discussed; a motion to concur in the report of the committee; an amendment, that the subject matter be re-referred to the committee to bring in a report next Friday night. Amendment carried.

Report of Delegates to State Federation of Labor Convention—Was presented to the Council and it was moved that it be made a special order of business for next Friday night, at 9 o'clock.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that Executive Committee be given full power to act in the matter of dispute between the dairy lunch proprietors and the Culinary Workers; motion carried. Board to take such action Monday night at its meeting without reporting back to the Council. Motion carried.

Moved that Executive Committee be empowered to arrange for a reception to visiting A. F. of L. delegates and officers. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$334.10; **expenses**, \$383.23.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Sec. pro tem.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card, and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

CALL FOR UNION LABEL

In the broad extension of the purchase of union label goods, Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor sees an opportunity for greater service to trade unionists and the general public. "It would mean a shorter work day, with a more vigorous and independent manhood and womanhood, a happier and healthier childhood, and a better world to live in for all," he says.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council held Thursday evening, October 1, after approving the report of Business Agent Nicholls, acted on a communication from Glass Blowers' Union No. 718, which asked assistance in dealing with a firm of employers. The request was complied with.

General President MacDonald called attention to newspaper articles regarding the formation of a so-called wage board, and stated that steps had been taken to protect the interests of the membership of every local union affiliated with the Council. He warned the delegates "to be on their guard against men who were trying to betray the San Francisco labor movement into accepting the Industrial Association's 'American plan' schemes, which had for their purpose the ultimate destruction of the trade union movement."

The general president also reported that the Harbor Commissioners had agreed that \$5.50 a day was the prevailing wage for laborers and must be paid upon their work.

The delegate from Electrical Workers No. 6 deprecated the fact that certain unions had been named in the public press as agreeing to take part in the proceedings of the so-called wage board, that some of the unions mentioned would not take part, and that their names were used without authority.

A letter was ordered to be addressed to the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department of that organization and affiliated international unions asking the enforcement of the laws which prohibit acceptance of open shop conditions and co-operation with anti-trade union organizations.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE

In the film "The Mystery of Life" Clarence Darrow takes life to pieces before your eyes and reassembles it in his own inimitable manner, stripping the thin veneer from our so-called civilization and showing the brute instincts that lie beneath. Darrow, always a free talker, has made a picture that will hold every man, woman and child enraptured and spellbound from the beginning to the conclusion in "The Mystery of Life," which will have its premiere screening at the Davies Theatre beginning Saturday, October 10.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

LABOR PARTY MEETING

Two hundred or more delegates, two from each union, met in convention at the Labor Temple last Saturday night to organize the Union Labor Party for the coming municipal election. Daniel Murphy was elected president and John O'Connell secretary.

A platform was adopted which pledges support to the candidate for mayor who shall appoint a chief administrator under the new charter who in turn will employ only citizens and residents of San Francisco at the highest prevailing wage. The platform also indorses the school bond issue, commends the Golden Gate bridge directors for fairness in awarding contracts, deplores wage cuts, contains a plank approving the proposed movement for the return of light wines and beer as a means of lessening employment, and approves the William Randolph Hearst proposal for a five billion dollar bond issue for public improvements as an effort to combat unemployment.

An executive and campaign committee of twenty-seven members was selected, and other committees were named to carry on the party activities.

A committee to interview and quiz the various candidates will report on the reassembling of the convention tomorrow night.

UNION PRINTERS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY

This society will hold its quarterly meeting at the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets, next Sunday afternoon, October 11th, at 2 o'clock. A large gathering is expected as important business will be transacted, and all members should make a special effort to be present.

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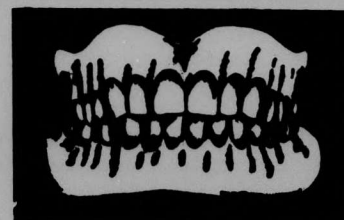
Specializing in
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore
L. H. Rewig



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO
181 POST STREET..... }
1619 Broadway..... } Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth
\$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00
"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Credit Given Gladly

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL
942 MARKET STREET

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Demonstrations of unemployed workers shouting "We want work; we are hungry!" are reported as having become frequent in the downtown sections of Montevideo, Uruguay.

At least 160,000 unemployed persons in New York City have reached the limit of their resources and need help, the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee announced recently.

Strict application of regulations designed to prevent the admission of aliens who might become public charges during the depression resulted in only 1060 immigrants from 21 countries being admitted to the United States in July.

More than 1800 men and women workers in the candy factory of Loft, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., went on strike September 29 in protest against an increase of their working week from 48 to 60 hours without an increase in pay.

Accidents at coal mines in the United States during August caused the death of 112 men, according to information furnished by state mine inspectors to the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. This was one more than the number of deaths reported in July, 1931, but it was 51 less than the number of men killed in August, 1930.

Demand that the Oregon legislature repeal the state criminal syndicalism law because it is being used solely as a "weapon against the working class," was made in a resolution passed recently by the United Veterans' Employment League in Portland. The league will endeavor to organize support in all parts of the state for a repeal bill.

The rigors of unemployment are causing distress for the rapidly-increasing number of white-collar workers in New York, according to data made public by Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the Emergency Relief Committee. Figures on registrations in commercial employment agencies, Gibson said, indicated that in August, 1931, an average of fifty-two men registered for every position listed.

Peter J. Brady, labor leader, banker, and aviation enthusiast, was killed instantly September 21 when the plane in which he was a passenger crashed through a housetop at West New Brighton, Staten Island. Mrs. Mary Tritto, who lived in the house, was burned to death. Mr. Brady was on his way to the American Legion convention at Detroit, where he was to represent the American Federation of Labor.

In a radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System recently, Secretary of Labor Doak appealed to all citizens as well as to local and state authorities to co-operate with the Department of Labor in putting an end to the "racket" of smuggling aliens into the country and extorting money from them. The secretary told in detail of the "racket" and cited several instances of long-continued extortion of money from aliens illegally in the United States.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce estimates that in 1929 there were 250,000 Mexicans in Los Angeles county, of whom 150,000 were in the city proper. Further, that the present Mexican population of the city of Los Angeles is only 97,116, approximately 8 per cent of the population. The government census shows the present population of Los Angeles city as 1,236,000, of which 1,073,584 are white persons, 38,894 negroes, and 125,570 represent all other races, including Mexicans, Indians, Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos.

After using matches made in Soviet Russia for more than a year, the United States Army has now contracted for American-made matches for the entire army. Under the law as it stood before the last session of Congress the army was compelled to accept the lowest bid, and as the Russian bid was much lower than the American bid, it had to

be accepted. Congress wrote in a provision in the War Department appropriation bill authorizing the purchase of American-made goods, even though these goods should cost more than foreign goods.

The conflict between cigar and cigarette factories and tobacco workers of Havana over a proposed wage reduction, which had been aggravated by the cancellation of large orders by English firms since September 21, the day England abandoned the gold standard, has been partly settled by the acceptance by the tobacco selectors' unions of a 10 per cent cut in wages. The Cigar-makers' Union has not yet accepted the wage reduction. The factories have been threatening to close down for the last thirty days unless the workers accepted a substantial wage slash.

COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN

"No one knows better than our principals and teachers who are in daily contact with the necessities of the times how mandatory it is that San Francisco raise the Chest quota of \$2,500,000.00 this year. Poverty and misfortune have been visited upon our homes and if everyone in San Francisco could see what we see, there would be no question about raising \$2,500,000.00, or for that matter, twice that sum," said President Ira W. Coburn of the Board of Education.

With Coburn as colonel, the principals of San Francisco's public school system have been organized as Division 35, accepting as their quota \$20,000, an increase of \$600 over the amount the school department employees raised in the last campaign. Only the employees of the school department will be solicited, as it has always been against the Community Chest's policy to ask contributions from individual students or the student bodies. "All of our principals and teachers are more than willing to do everything they can to raise, not only the quota, but more if possible this year," President Coburn said.

Assisting Chairman Coburn of the division as colonel will be A. J. Cloud, deputy superintendent of schools, as lieutenant-colonel; Thaddeus H. Rhodes, principal of Francisco Junior High School, adjutant; and a school corps of 134 principals; also majors and co-majors.


MOONEY CONVENTION

The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee announces that a "state convention will be held in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium on Sunday, October 11, for the purpose of devising ways and means to end the unwarranted imprisonment of Tom Mooney, a trade unionist with a record of twenty-nine years of continuous membership in the International Molders' Union." San Francisco Musicians' Union has contributed the services of thirty musicians for the occasion, and will also provide an organist. Widely known speakers will address the convention.

JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.
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FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Private Exchange HEmlock 1230
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Funeral Service That Saves and Serves

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Union Made
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FINE UNION TAILORED CLOTHES—
AT A PRICE YOU LIKE TO PAY
BOSS UNION TAILOR
ALWAYS FAIR TO LABOR
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CLARENCE DARROW
The
World's Greatest
Defender
**PLEADS HIS
GREATEST CASE**
for every
**MAN, WOMAN
AND CHILD**
regardless of their
station in life!
See hear his vivid
interpretation
**"The MYSTERY
OF LIFE"**
Starting Sat. Oct. 10th
MAT. 25¢ EVE. 35¢
**DAVIES
THEATRE**
MARKET OPP. 5th

UNFAIR TREATMENT CHARGED

To the Editor of the Labor Clarion:

At the present time the impartial wage board of the Industrial Association is in process of either confirming the present wage scale in the Bay district or establishing a new one.

Although one of the largest contributors to the Industrial Association does not pay the wage set by the board, and the officers of the corporation are also officers of the Industrial Association, they claim that as they are not in the building trades they are not amenable to the wage set by the board.

I refer to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, whose pay checks since the first of July have been from \$10 to \$30 a month less than they were previous to that time, depending on what the men were getting prior to July 1.

Of course they have reduced the days per week to four and five instead of five and a half. What difference does that make when the men can be called out at any time the boss thinks it is necessary and get no cash compensation for extra time worked. It is the only public utility (unless it is the Market Street Railway) in California that does not pay from time and one half to double time for overtime worked.

The five-day week would not be so bad if their pay was equal to what the low tension companies are paying or if it would put more men to work. If anything they are working less employees at present than before the merger of the P. G. & E. and Great Western Power Company.

C. D. MULL,

Business Manager

of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151.

CLERKS TO GIVE DANCANT

The autumnal dansant is announced by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, to be held in the Gold Room of the Palace Hotel

on Saturday evening, October 10. All of the lodges of the Brotherhood in the San Francisco Bay region are co-operating.

POINTERS

If straight thinking is man's highest function, then straight thinking is also straight shooting at the mark.

Competition is war; consistent effort is peace. It is all a matter of good housekeeping.

Nearly all things are good when rightly used.

Not capitalism but the abuse of power destroys nations.

Co-operation, each to his ability, and the equal division of labor are the secret of national success.

It is a matter of disposition. Men are mostly predatory and only partly constructive.

Private banking—the principal special privilege—is the greatest economic danger.

Power in the hands of a few now threatens the life of all.

Human greed is greater than human need.

General prosperity is threatened by uncontrolled elements.

The world today questions the right of any man to live at the expense of another.

Men love money also for the power over men it gives them.

Control of the dollar is the power of government.

Political liberty is impossible without economic freedom.

True education is based solely on accurate information.

Rent, interest, profit, taxes, rates, wages and hours are some of the elements of economics.

Greed, avarice, cunning, intelligence and loyalty are some of the elements of human character.

Future life of man may well be as follows: 1 to 20, learning; 20 to 50, earning; 50 to 70, spending.

The mob is a mob because it lacks originality. Society's problem is to put all of the elements of economics and politics into their proper places.

M. L. WEISS.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET

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WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

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| <p>Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.</p> <p>Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.</p> <p>Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.</p> <p>Auto and Carriage Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.</p> <p>Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.</p> <p>Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Cigarmakers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albin.</p> <p>Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.</p> <p>Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.</p> <p>Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.</p> <p>Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.</p> <p>Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> | <p>Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.</p> <p>Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.</p> <p>Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.</p> <p>Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.</p> <p>Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.</p> <p>Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.</p> <p>Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.</p> <p>Glove Workers—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.</p> <p>Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.</p> <p>Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> | <p>Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.</p> <p>Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.</p> <p>Marine Engineers No. 97—Room K, Ferry Building.</p> <p>Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.</p> <p>Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.</p> <p>Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.</p> <p>Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.</p> <p>Moving Picture Operators—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.</p> <p>Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> <p>Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.</p> <p>Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Sec., Moe Davis, 682 Third.</p> <p>Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.</p> | <p>Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.</p> <p>Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.</p> <p>Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.</p> <p>Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.</p> <p>Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.</p> <p>Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.</p> <p>Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.</p> <p>Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.</p> <p>Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.</p> <p>Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MArket 7560.</p> <p>Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.</p> <p>Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> <p>United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.</p> <p>Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.</p> <p>Waiters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.</p> <p>Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.</p> <p>Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.</p> <p>Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.</p> |
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